

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method for the automatic determination of the diameter of a round disk-like tool driven by a motor such as a saw blade for an automatic wall saw, comprising the following method steps:
 - (a) driving the tool with a motor torque M_{Mot} with a sinusoidal shape with amplitude \hat{M}_{Mot} and with two defined measurement frequencies f_1 and f_2 ;
 - (b) measuring one of the amplitude $\hat{\omega}_R$ of the rotor speed ω_R of the motor and the amplitude of the gear unit torque \hat{M}_G ;
 - (c) calculating the inertia Θ_S of the tool based on a mathematical model using variables \hat{M}_{Mot} , $\hat{\omega}_R$, f_1 , f_2 and \hat{M}_G and the previously determined inertia Θ_R of the tool drive; and
 - (d) determining the tool diameter from one of a given comparison table and comparison curve of a graph showing the relationship of tool inertia Θ_S to tool diameter.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
 - (e) before the first method step (a), driving the tool at a constant exciting motor torque M_{Mot0} selected such that the tool rotates at a constant rotational speed ω_{RO} ,
 - (d) determining the tool friction d_S according to the equation:

$$d_S = \frac{M_{Mot0} - d_R \cdot \omega_{RO}}{\omega_{RO}},$$

where d_R is one of the known and previously determined friction in the drivetrain from the motor to the tool at motor speed ω_{RO} .

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

- (e) before the first method step (a), measuring the torque M_{G0} in the drivetrain from the motor to the tool, wherein the tool is driven at a constant motor torque M_{Mot} selected such that the tool rotates at a constant rotational speed ω_{RO} ;
- (g) determining the tool friction according to the equation:

$$d_S = d_R \cdot \frac{M_{G0}}{M_{Mot} - M_{G0}},$$

where d_R is one of the known and previously determined friction in the drivetrain from the motor to the tool at rotational speed ω_{RO} .

4. The method of claim 2, wherein step (c) further comprises the step of calculating the tool inertia Θ_S by the equation

$$\Theta_S = \frac{-2\pi f_{Meas} \Theta_R \hat{\omega}_R \pm \sqrt{-d_R^2 \hat{\omega}_R^2 - 2d_R d_S \hat{\omega}_R^2 - d_S^2 \hat{\omega}_R^2 + \hat{M}_{Mot}^2}}{2\pi f_{Meas}}.$$

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of selecting the measurement frequencies f_{Meas} within a frequency range located appreciably above a limit frequency f_e defined by the friction and the inertia of the total system and appreciably below the resonant frequency f_{res} of the total system, i.e., $f_e \ll f_{Meas} \ll f_{res}$, and wherein step (c) further comprises the step of calculating the tool inertia by the equation

$$\Theta_S = \frac{\hat{M}_{Mot}}{\hat{\omega}_R} \frac{1}{2\pi f_{Meas}} - \Theta_R.$$

6. The method of claim 5, comprising the step of determining the limit frequency by the equation

$$f_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d_R + d_S}{\Theta_R + \Theta_S}$$

7. The method of claim 2, comprising the step of carrying out the determination of the tool friction d_S multiple times with different values of the exciting motor torque M_{Mot0} to increase accuracy, and averaging the obtained values.

8. A method for the automatic determination of the diameter of a round disk-shaped tool driven by a motor such as a saw blade for an automatic wall saw, comprising the steps of:

- (a) accelerating the tool with a defined, constant torque M_{Mot} ;
- (b) recording the curve $\omega(t)$ of the rotational speed over time;
- (c) determining an end value $\bar{\omega}_{end}$ of the rotational speed corresponding to the torque M_{Mot} and calculating the coefficient of friction

$$d_{tot} = \frac{M_{Mot}}{\bar{\omega}_{end}},$$

- (d) determining the time τ period from the start of the motor acceleration until reaching the $(1 - e^{-1})$ fraction of the end value of the rotational speed $\bar{\omega}_{end}$;
- (e) determining the inertia of the tool according to the equation

$$\Theta_S = \tau \cdot d_{tot} \cdot \Theta_R,$$

where Θ_R designates one of the known and previously determined inertia of the rotor of the drive motor including the gear unit; and

- (f) determining the tool diameter from one of a given comparison table and comparison curve of the relationship of the tool inertia Θ_s to the tool diameter.

9. The method of claim 8, comprising the step of recording the rotational speed curve over time in memory in increments $\omega_n = w(t_n)$; $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

10. A method for the automatic determination of the diameter of a round disk-shaped tool driven by a motor such as a saw blade for an automatic wall saw, comprising the steps of:

- (a) accelerating the tool with a defined, constant torque M_{Mot} ;
- (b) recording the curve $\omega(t_n)$ of the rotational speed over time in small time increments until a constant rotational speed ω_{end} is reached;
- (c) calculating a coefficient of friction with the equation:

$$\bar{d}_{tot} = \frac{M_{Mot}}{\bar{\omega}_{end}},$$

where $\bar{\omega}_{end}$ corresponds to the average rotational speed for the last data points of the recording of the rotational speed curve, where

$$\bar{\omega}_{end} = \frac{1}{(n_{end} - n_0)} \sum_{k=n_0}^{n_{end}} \omega_k, \text{ where } n = n_0, n_1, \dots, n_{end} \text{ for } t > t_{n0} \text{ and } \omega_n = \omega_{end};$$

- (d) determining the time constant $\bar{\tau}$ of the slope of the rotational speed curve for the data points before the last data points used for determining the coefficient of friction \bar{d}_{tot} ;

- (e) calculating the inertia of the tool by the following formula:

$$\Theta_S = \bar{\tau} \cdot \bar{d}_{tot} \cdot \Theta_R,$$

where Θ_R designates one of the known and previously determined inertia of one of the rotor and the drive motor including the gear unit; and

- (f) determining the tool diameter from one of a given comparison table and comparison curve of the relationship of tool inertia Θ_S to tool diameter.
11. A device for a wall saw for determining the saw blade diameter wherein:
- (a) the tool is driven with a motor torque M_{Mot} with a sinusoidal shape with amplitude \hat{M}_{Mot} and with two defined measurement frequencies f_1 and f_2 ;
- (b) the amplitude $\hat{\omega}_R$ of the rotor speed ω_R of the motor is measured or the amplitude of the gear unit torque \hat{M}_G is measured;
- (c) the inertia Θ_S of the tool is calculated based on a mathematical model using variables \hat{M}_{Mot} , $\hat{\omega}_R$, f_1 , f_2 and \hat{M}_G and the known or previously determined inertia Θ_R of the tool drive; and
- (d) the tool diameter is determined from one of a given comparison table and a comparison curve of a graph showing the relationship of tool inertia Θ_S to tool diameter.